

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 25.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 67. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.73c.; Per Ton, \$74.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 5.54c.; Per Ton, \$70.00.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2897

TO CONCUR ON LIQUOR

Senate Does Not Agree ---Dam Reports Re- ceived---Vetoed.

SENATE—FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

The Senators looked well, after their night of luau dissipation at the home of the Delegate, and with few exceptions were on hand at the usual hour and ready for work. Senator McCarthy was one of the laggards, a fact that would not have been noticed but for his always regular attendance. The water right-of-way bill had a blow yesterday after hard work on the part of its friends in their effort to secure its passage. Just who the friends of the bill are is not apparent, in so far as the Senate is concerned, but it was made evident to the laymen yesterday that a desperate effort would be made to have the bill passed on second reading when it was called in the morning. But it failed while Mr. Feirchild was in conversation in the lobby.

There was an abundance of reports presented by chairmen of the various committees and threshed out on the floor. The Wallace business was brought up by the presentation of a petition signed by 637 voters asking that he be allowed to practice at Kulihi Receiving station. This brought Senator Smith to his feet with a protest against granting the prayer, for the reason that it would result in the United States taking the care of lepers away from the Territory authorities. Senator Lane was not willing to yield, however.

It is reported that some kind of a compromise has been reached in the matter of the bacteriologist. From the beginning the committee expressed a desire to do away with the office but this feeling changed to a willingness to appropriate the money for the office provided some other physician was

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WATERWORKS AND WHISKY

House Dealt With Two Important Matters Yesterday.

HOUSE—FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

Whisky and water was served in the House yesterday and the members got their fill of both. In the morning the Liquor bill was debated and finally passed with a big majority, the House dividing twenty-two to seven in its favor. There were several strong speeches made in its support, Lawless, Sheldon, Rice and Correa being especially effective in their denunciations of the present law and the abuses which had crept in under it.

During the afternoon the Nuuanu reservoir was the big question, the report of the special committee and its bundle of roasts being presented. Prior to that the committee of the whole had quarreled for an hour and a half over one of the smallest items of the special appropriation bill, the Oahu members fighting the Kauai contingent. It was an interesting discussion and allowed the different members to say some things to each other that they have been saving up for some time, but it was a profitless way to spend an afternoon at the crowded end of the session.

Today there will probably be some more conference committee reports. The House and Senate members have agreed on all the items in the departmental salaries bill with the exception of those for the heads of departments. These the Senators in the committee want to put back to \$300 a month and the House members are bitterly opposed. This is all that is keeping the bill back.

It was stated most authoritatively yesterday by one of the House members most in favor of the claims of J. Lor Wallace, that there is no in-

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CONGRESSIONAL PARTY'S VISIT

There was a meeting of the Capitol committee on the Congressional party's visit at the Executive chamber yesterday morning. By vote it was stated that the committee would have only money enough to pay hotel bills and transportation expenses of the party, hence the localities visited must defray the expenses of entertaining the visitors while there respectively.

Delegate Kuhio was empowered by vote to appoint all local committees on entertainment. He will probably confirm those locally selected.

Secretary Atkinson stated that he had already remitted \$7000 for mainland transportation and \$500 more would be needed, and the remaining \$7500 would not be enough to cover entertainment expenses. This fact was the occasion for the motion to put local expenses up to localities. It was also mentioned by the Secretary that the transport on which the party would return would not reach Honolulu before May 30 or June 1, therefore the length of the party's stay would be greater than at first calculated.

According to the rough scheme arranged by the committee the party will be in Honolulu from arrival on May 8, until departure for Kauai the evening of the 10th.

Arriving at Hanalei the morning of Saturday, 11th, the party will breakfast at Wilcox's. Thence a cruise will be taken in the Kinau, past Napali cliffs, to Eleele; train through McBryde plantation and carriages to Lihue, where a dinner and reception will occupy the evening, the Kinau returning with the party that night to Honolulu.

Sunday and Monday will be spent at Honolulu, the party leaving Monday evening in the Claudine for Maui.

The party will divide at Keanae, some being taken overland to Pala and the remainder landed at Kahului, going thence to Waikuku. On Wednesday some will ascend Haleakala and the rest be taken in charge by the Maui committee.

There will be a reuniting of the party on Thursday and on Friday all will drive up Iao valley and have a luau at noon, that night leaving in the Mauna Loa for Kona.

Saturday, May 18, after breakfast on board the steamer the party will land and go to Delegate Kuhl's house, from there being driven through the cane, coffee, orange and pineapple country to Napoohoe, where a lunch or luau will be spread. Canoes or boats will carry the party across Kealahou bay to Captain Cook's monument, after which the Mauna Loa will be boarded again and steam along the south coast of Hawaii.

Sunday a section will land at Laupahoehoe to drive to Hilo, the remainder continuing aboard the steamer to that port.

From Monday to Thursday inclusive the party will divide its attentions between Hilo and the volcano.

On Friday, May 24, the party will sail for Honolulu, stopping at one of the Hanaia landings to see the handling of traffic by wire cable.

Honolulu will entertain the visitors from their return on Saturday the 25th until departure on Thursday the 26th or Friday, June 1.

It is suggested that a committee be appointed for Honolulu which would arrange for a drive to the Pali, lunch at the Country Club, reception by the Governor or Delegate, cruise to Pearl Harbor, rail excursions to Haleiwa and Wahiawa, drive to Tantalus; visits to Bishop museum, to the aquarium, to the schools, etc.; dinner at Japanese club, with geisha dancing and, finally, dinner, luau or ball.

Those present at the meeting were Delegate Kuhl, Secretary Atkinson, Senators Bishop, Coelho, Woods, Knudsen, Lane, Representatives Holstein, Pali, Correa and Akau.

LAND SETTLEMENT GOES ON MERRILY

J. W. Pratt, Public Lands Commissioner, reports the homestead settlement business of his department as going ahead steadily. By last mail from Hilo he received the papers of fifteen homestead leases and one special agreement for lands on the island of Hawaii. The sixteen lots average thirty-three acres each. It is all good agricultural land.

At the same time Mr. Pratt received twelve "prove-ups" for land patents to settlers who had fulfilled all the conditions for receiving fee simple titles to their homesteads.

So the entire batch of papers represents twenty-eight new settlers, which is not bad for a single day's mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dennis Kearney, at one time the most influential man in California, known as the Sand Lot Orator, who led the agitation against the Chinese which resulted in the passage of the exclusion act, died in Alameda today.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE MAGNATES

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Real old fashioned hot stuff in political news has been fairly rolling out of the White House in recent days. There have been presidential politics and railroad politics and corporation politics. Theodore Roosevelt is in the ring stripped for pugilistic work. He is pummeling Harriman and Rockefeller and Hearst and Penrose and Odell and everybody else that does not seem to agree with his political and legislative plans.

The climax of a series of decidedly interesting days—the most interesting days to the newspaper correspondents, perhaps, since the Spanish war—came with an authoritative statement from Secretary William Loeb Jr., on Thursday that there was a great conspiracy, backed by \$5,000,000 of actual money in bank, to defeat the President's legislative plans and likewise to kidnap the Republican party and to nominate the next candidate for the Presidency. The story seemed incredible but it was put out by Mr. Loeb with the President's full knowledge.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was the particular hero of this tale, some parts of which many people in Washington still find difficult in accepting. It seems that along about March 3, Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, gave a feast at the Shoreham Hotel to a select company of men in public life. About the board sat Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Carter, of Montana; and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Delegate "Bull" Andrews, of New Mexico, and William Loeb Jr., secretary to the President. They consumed \$150 worth of food and drink and during the evening, according to reports, Senator Penrose remarked that there was a capitalistic combination at work in this country to defeat the nomination of a candidate of Rooseveltian ideas for the Presidency.

As the story went Mr. Penrose announced that a fund of \$5,000,000 had been raised for this campaign and was to be used in securing delegates and where it would do the most good. And furthermore Mr. Penrose was represented as saying that he would have the control of Pennsylvania's 68 delegates to the next National convention and with that large number of delegates in his inside pocket he expected to be able to name the candidate himself, as that number of votes would likely enough be a balance of power.

This statement was given out by Secretary Loeb, immediately after President Roosevelt had had an exceedingly interesting bout with Railroad Magnate E. H. Harriman about contributions for the Republican campaign in 1904 and in which it had been shown that the President and Mr. Harriman were very closely associated in that campaign to elect Higgins as Governor of New York and in which it had also been shown that Mr. Harriman had personally contributed something between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to the cause. But as the story of the dinner was given out at the White House offices, at first, nothing was said about the man being Senator Penrose. The President is known to have mentioned Senator Penrose's name in that connection to a personal friend and Secretary Loeb also said to one of his friends that Senator Penrose was the man. It took considerable inquiry to ascertain where the dinner was held and who was the host. It appears to have been a very quiet affair.

Senator Penrose immediately issued a denial. He said he had never mentioned such a fund, knew nothing about it. The whole thing was absurd. He said he could not have attended any such dinner, as he had been away in the West Indies. But Mr. Penrose went to the West Indies about the middle of March, having left Washington March 13. He returned to Pennsylvania about April 1. But the dinner was held long before Senator Penrose departed and the President and Secretary Loeb kept their secret in the meantime.

As the story gets out from the White House Senator Penrose was talking all these things to Secretary Loeb when the dinner had been in progress for some time. As the report went out, Senator Penrose said the Rockefeller, Harriman and captains of industry interested in having a conservative Republican in the White House, had already raised this big pot of money. They had a well-defined scheme to capture the Presidency, intending to nominate a conservative man and to see to it that he was elected. Incidentally they would try to find a way to check reform legislation by Congress this winter.

Secretary Loeb was not long reaching the President, when the dinner was over. He confided to the President the tale Senator Penrose had told. The next day, as the account runs, Senator Penrose called upon one of those who had dined with him—supposed to have been Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota—and asked what he had said the previous evening. Had he said anything damaging? The reply was quoted as being that he had given the whole business away, whereupon Senator Penrose went on to convince his true friend that the story was false and that a check for \$25,000 to be used in the fellow-banqueter's own state could be drawn in a minute.

The President seems to have been sceptical at first and he set on foot some careful investigations. It was not long, however, before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K.

WORLDS' NEWS 'CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SANTIAGO, April 23.—Severe volcanic eruptions are now occurring in Southern Chile.

PORT BLAKELEY, April 23.—A lumber mill burned here today. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

SEBASTOPOL, April 23.—A band of terrorists robbed the post-office here today, making their escape. They got away with \$50,000.

IVER, Poland, April 23.—Student Illinsky, the assassin who killed General Ignatieff, has been sentenced to eleven years in the mines.

TOULON, April 23.—Fire broke out in the arsenal here today. Thirty men were injured. The damage amounts to several millions of francs.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Four men perished, 250 horses were killed and 12 firemen were injured in fires in this city this morning. The loss amounts to two million dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Roosevelt has issued a letter replying to the criticisms of his recent coupling of the names of Harriman, Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens and reaffirming the statements in which he declared them to be discreditors of labor.

Moyer and Haywood are the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, now in an Idaho prison, charged with complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of that state.

PEKING, April 24.—Li Ching Fang, son of Li Hung Chang, has been appointed Chinese Minister of England.

Li Ching Fang has long been known in China as Lord Li and is reputed to be a progressive statesman.

CARTAGENA, April 24.—Three hundred plague patients are in the hospitals.

COATZACOALCOS, April 25.—General Bonilla declares that he will return to Honduras and resume hostilities.

MADRID, April 25.—The government has decided to build six battleships, six cruisers and several torpedo destroyers in English yards.

ODESSA, April 25.—The chief of the political prison here has been assassinated by terrorists.

SANTIAGO, April 25.—Antonia Infante, a negro, aged 150 years, is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—Ten thousand factory operatives have struck and the strikes are spreading.

CATANIA, Italy, April 25.—Stromboli is in eruption.

LONDON, April 26.—The Irish bill, which will be introduced on May 7, proposes a national council in domestic affairs exclusive of military matters. Little legislative power is granted. Redmond, the Irish leader, is dissatisfied.

SHANGHAI, April 26.—The centenary of the landing of Morrison, the great missionary, was celebrated here yesterday. There were 10,000 people present. The Viceroy assured the audience of his friendliness for Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—An alleged plot has been disclosed to murder MacCarthy, president of the Building Trades, by members of the Electrical Union. Several arrests have been made. MacCarthy has been fighting the electricians, and recently caused them to withdraw from work on the Fairmount Hotel. There was an alleged plot to decoy MacCarthy to the beach, chloroform him and throw him into the ocean. The electricians claim that the plot originated with MacCarthy himself.

JAMESTOWN, April 26.—The Exposition will be opened today with a review of the foreign fleets.

Lane, a Democrat from California, called at the White House to tell the President he had heard a remarkable story about a band of rich conspirators who were planning to capture the Presidency. This confirmed the President's first information. Then he noted the trail of the opposition in distant States. He was told that the combination would use his popularity in some localities to further their plans. They would get state legislatures to declare for a third term for Roosevelt, without any second choice. Care could be exercised in the choice of delegates and, as soon as it was announced to the convention or otherwise became apparent that the President under no circumstances would accept another term, the delegates would be left free to vote for whom they, or the combination, pleased.

The President thwarted this game in more than one State. In Michigan he saw to it that the legislature in declaring for him, also declared for Taft as a second choice. He also had some work done in both the Dakotas. In other States, it was claimed by the President and his friends, favorite sons were being put up by this combination to prevent the State declaring for Taft or some man whom the President would like to have. These moves are admitted to have been possible, for several legislatures have acted, either by formal resolution or by an informal canvass. But here in Washington there is a general disposition to discredit the story of the \$5,000,000 fund. That is a whole lot of money and furthermore it is almost inconceivable that the rich corporations would set apart that amount of money for such a purpose. The entire Republican campaign fund in the memorable year of 1896 is said to have been but \$5,000,000 and it is no secret that the corporations were solicited on every hand to secure that amount of money. It has recently been stated by one close to the President that his Republican campaign fund in 1904 was \$2,500,000.

Many say the entire story of the conspiracy is a big joke. If Senator Penrose ever said it, say these sceptics, it was only as a joke, told for the effect it would have upon the Secretary to the President. Senator Penrose denies the story in the most emphatic terms, says he knew nothing about a \$5,000,000 fund and never said anything at a banquet or elsewhere about a \$5,000,000 fund.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAII WANTS TO BUILD BELT ROAD

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, April 25.—The Supervisors have adopted resolutions to borrow \$150,000 for the construction of belt roads around the island of Hawaii. Chairman Todd sails by the Kinau tomorrow with the necessary documents to urge the passage of the bill.

LAST INTRODUCED BUT FIRST KILLED

The water companies' or small farmers' irrigation bill is the first of the administration measures to be thrown out by the Legislature as it was also the last to be introduced. It was no surprise on the Solons, either, for Governor Carter gave his views on the subject through the press both before and during the session.

DEATH LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS

A graveyard mystery has been solved. On three plots near the new crematory where waterpipes run for the convenience of the owners, there have of late been unwelcome visitors who turned on the faucets and soaked the plots.

When this first was done boxes were built over the faucets and padlocked. Time after time the padlocks were found with the tongues pulled out, though they did not appear to have been broken, and each time new locks were placed.

It develops that acid was applied to the locks, poured in, and they were thus easily made to open. The police are on the trail of the lock-breakers, if they're not ghosts.

REPORTS PRO AND CON IN REGARD TO THE NUUANU RESERVOIR

The long looked for report of the special committee of the House and Senate was presented in both bodies yesterday afternoon, and, as outlined in the forecast given in the Advertiser yesterday, is a roast of the Governor for diverting appropriated money, a rebuke to the Department of Public Works for setting itself up as above the Legislature as to what was best for the people, and of the contractor for neglecting to do the work on the dam as it should have been done. The report advises the canceling of the contract and the letting of a new one along the lines suggested by the Schuyler report. The report was signed by Senators Kalama and Knudsen and by Representatives Hughes, Rice and Waiwale. Senator Chillingworth, did not sign this report, presenting another of his own, the gist of which is given below. The full text of the majority report is as follows:

The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., April 25th, 1907.
Hon. E. F. Bishop, President of the Senate, and Hon. H. L. Holstein, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: Your special committee, to which was referred House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, calling for an investigation of the Nuuanu reservoir, waterworks, etc., begs leave to report that it has had the same under careful consideration, and after visiting the location of work and examining various witnesses, submits its findings in the following report, together with what it considers the necessary recommendations:

The present need during the past few years for a better and more plentiful supply of water for Honolulu has been so urgent that a committee of the Legislature of 1905 investigated this matter. This committee, after carefully considering many schemes, disapproved of the Nuuanu water project. As water had to be found, however, the Legislature appropriated money for the extension of the Honolulu water system. In the meantime, the Public Works Department officials, feeling that they were the better judges of where water was to be conserved, and not considering for a moment the action of the Legislature on the Nuuanu

scheme, began active operations on that project. An engineer was engaged to get out plans and specifications, and make estimates for the Nuuanu dam.

The original estimate of the work as per plans and specifications was computed at \$75,000. Again, another estimate of the cost of the work was made, and this time the figure was placed at \$110,000.

Meanwhile, the Public Works Department, in feverish anxiety to begin operations, might be said to have been working overtime, and kept the engineer (who happened to be in Boston) also working overtime by means of many and lengthy cablegrams. Their anxiety to start the work was certainly strange when compared with the way it has been carried on.

Plans and specifications being finally ready, the work was advertised and bids called for. Some ten or more contractors applied for copies of the plans and specifications, with, it is to be presumed, the intention of bidding. Only three bids, however, were received.

The lowest bidder was awarded the contract. His figure was about \$130,000; that is, \$55,000 higher than the first estimated cost, and \$20,000 higher than the last, or second estimated cost. In considering these figures, it must be remembered that the estimated costs made by the Public Works Department include a percentage over and above the actual cost; it will thus be seen that the contractor's figure included a much larger profit than the figures of the Department of Public Works, or else the estimates were entirely too low.

The work was started on the dam, and from its beginning, nearly two years ago, up to the present time, it has been shown by witnesses that every step of its progress has been marked by bickering and disputes between the Department of Public Works and the contractor. This condition became so intensified that finally the public was granted a hearing and in response to their demand, Mr. Kellogg was called upon to make an investigation. The result of that investigation was that part of the dam was condemned as being unsafe, and the specifications were condemned as being loosely drawn.

A great amount of money up to this time having been spent on the dam, it was considered inadvisable to discontinue the work. Mr. Kellogg made certain suggestions that if carried out in a workmanlike and business way, the

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